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Building.

## THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

THE DECISION of Judge Parker and  
the Democratic leaders to attempt  
no dictation as to the chairmanship of  
the national committee, but to leave  
the selection to the committee itself,  
is a wise move. Doubtless the com-  
mittee will select some one who is in thor-  
ough accord with the presidential nom-  
inee, and in all likelihood the honor  
will fall upon Thomas Taggart of In-  
diana who has been an enthusiastic  
supporter of Judge Parker's candi-  
dacy for some time, and who is one of  
the ablest organizers in the party. In  
any event, the choice of chairman lies  
where it belongs—with the national  
committee, which is charged with the  
responsibility of success or failure in  
the campaign.

In passing it may be noted that  
Judge Parker's attitude in this matter  
affords a pleasing contrast to the  
procedure followed by Roosevelt. In  
spite of protests from the old-line  
leaders of his party, and in spite of  
the claims of other and able men had  
in the office, Roosevelt literally forced  
Cortelyou on the Republican national  
committee as its chairman, and in turn  
Cortelyou told the committee he in-  
tended to run the campaign to suit  
himself and that he would brook no  
dictation from anybody.

Of course it is understood that  
Roosevelt will run the campaign and  
Cortelyou will be his assistant; but the  
method followed in attaining this re-  
sult was one of the bitterest doses a  
Republican national committee ever  
had to swallow. If it does not achieve  
disaster for the committee and the  
candidate, some of the best judges in  
the republican party will be mistak-  
en in their predictions.

On the other hand, if Taggart is  
chosen, it will be the result of a har-  
monious plan of action agreed upon  
by the committee, the chief leaders of  
the party and the presidential nom-  
inee. With Taggart against Cortelyou,  
the campaign ought to be most satis-  
factory—to the Democrats.

## "CLOSED SHOP" CONTRACTS.

THREE LOWER COURTS have now  
held that a "closed shop" contract  
between an employer and his employes  
is contrary to public policy and is,  
therefore, null and void. The latest  
judge to hold was Judge Ludwig  
of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Judge Adams  
of Illinois is of the same opinion and  
so is a Massachusetts judge. The  
question has not yet been passed upon  
by a court of last resort, and there  
are still many opinions on the subject.  
The controversy cannot be regarded  
as settled, either, until the highest  
court in the land has had its say.

A "closed shop" contract, as gen-  
erally known, is a contract by the  
terms of which an employer may hire  
only employes of a designated char-  
acter. Usually in such shops only  
union men are employed, for the unions  
are most insistent on the "closed" po-  
lity. However, a shop where none but  
non-union men are employed may also  
be properly designated as a "closed"  
shop. That is, it is a shop in which  
no union man need seek employment  
with the expectation of finding it.

The courts referred to have held that  
the "closed shop" contract cannot be  
enforced because it tends to restrict  
competition in the labor market. In  
all of these cases non-union men ap-  
plied for the abrogation of the con-  
tracts. It is difficult to see, however,  
why the same rule, if it is to become  
a rule, should not be made to work  
both ways. The whole world of labor  
and capital, and by capital is meant  
the employes, will await with the  
keenest interest some authoritative an-  
nouncement on the subject, for it is  
one that goes to the very heart of labor  
matters.

In it is involved the question of  
whether or not an employer has the  
right to say who he will and who he  
will not employ. It involves the ques-  
tion as to whether or not labor unions  
shall be recognized as having the power  
to enter into contracts with employers.  
In a word, it involves union recogni-  
tion, for union recognition almost in-  
variably means the closed shop. Should  
a court of high standing hold that  
closed shop contracts are illegal a blow  
of far reaching force will have been  
struck at unionism.

This is always provided shrewd law-  
yers on one side or the other are unable  
to find some method of evading such  
decisions—by a parole agreement in-  
stead of a written contract, for in-  
stance.

## ON DOING WITHOUT MEAT.

THOSE WHO BELIEVE what almost  
any doctor will tell them, namely,  
that people should eat less meat in the  
hot weather than in cold, need have no  
fear of the meat famine that may be  
caused by the strike of the packing  
house employes. Meat in any consid-  
erable quantities heats the blood. It is,  
therefore, a much more desirable ar-  
ticle of food in the winter than in the  
summer. The appetites of most people,  
indeed, teach them this lesson. They do  
not care so much for meat in the hot  
weather. Nor is meat a necessary food  
in any weather.

We like to think it is always possible

for Americans of all classes to have  
meat on their tables at least once a day.  
Yet the residents of other countries—  
that is, the poorer classes—have meat  
once a week or once a month and still  
manage to work hard more hours every  
day than an American laborer would  
dream of working. That meat is not  
necessary to existence, even to strenu-  
ous existence, was long since demon-  
strated. People who live on vegeta-  
ble foods alone are as healthy and, in  
many cases, much healthier than those  
who eat largely of meat. Just run over  
the list of good things that may be had  
at this season of the year.

There are green peas, new potatoes,  
beets, turnips, tomatoes, artichokes,  
string beans, baked beans, cabbage,  
cauliflower, cherries, raspberries, can-  
talooupes, peaches, plums, blackberries,  
and so on through a long catalogue.  
Then there are cereal and nut foods al-  
most without number, all nourishing,  
all easily digested. Many a tempting  
meal can be managed without meat.  
Eggs can be used in all sorts of combi-  
nations. There are cheeses of many  
kinds. Why not give your stomach and  
your pocketbook a rest from meat?  
You will not only save money, you will  
be all the better off physically for the  
experience.

At any rate, the experiment cannot  
possibly do any harm. Besides, if the  
strike continues much longer and if  
the union packing house employes who  
have remained at work should go out  
in sympathy with their jobless broth-  
ers, it may become impossible to get  
meat for any price.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

THE OTHER DAY The Herald, in  
discussing a census bulletin on  
the employment of women and chil-  
dren, mentioned the fact that 32 per  
cent of the widows of this country  
are obliged to earn their own living.  
In other words, one woman in every  
three, or thereabouts, who is de-  
prived of her breadwinner is obliged  
to engage in some gainful occupation  
in order to provide food, raiment and  
shelter for herself and her children.  
We confess the percentage is far larger  
than we had thought possible.

That one widow in three must work  
for her living is almost incredible.  
This means that one wife in three is  
left penniless on the death of her hus-  
band. It shows how close to the pre-  
cipice at whose base is want and mis-  
ery and poverty, one-third of the  
families of this nation are living. And  
there is a remedy. It may be found  
in two words—life insurance. The as-  
tonishing thing to us is, not that there  
are so many men whose lives are in-  
sured, but that there are so many car-  
ry no life insurance.

It does not seem that any argument  
whatever should be needed to con-  
vince the man with a dependent wife  
and family that he should carry life  
insurance.

It is never difficult to convince a  
business man that he should insure  
against fire. Yet he may be in busi-  
ness for half a century—throughout his  
life, indeed, without a loss by fire.  
That is to say, a fire may never come.  
But, on the possibility, however re-  
mote, that it may, millions of dollars  
are paid out in premiums every year,  
and some men who do not hesitate to  
carry fire insurance have no time to  
talk about insuring their lives.

A reason for this is, perhaps, the  
aversion most men have for talking  
or thinking about death. Life insur-  
ance suggests death. Therefore, men  
put it away from them. With some  
life insurance is like religion. It is  
a thing to be picked up at some  
future time when the affairs of the  
earth, somehow, begin to pall. And  
one of the widows of the nation go  
forth to earn their daily bread. All  
unprepared for the struggle for exist-  
ence, they drag themselves through the  
weary days, toiling, toiling, until they  
find rest in hospitable graves.

Every man with anyone dependent  
upon him should carry life insurance.  
Carry much if you can; carry enough  
at the least, to keep a roof over the  
wife and the babies. The thought is  
not pleasant, but some day you are  
going to die. And you'll sleep better  
nights if you know the little wo-  
man and the children will have some-  
thing when you are gone.

It is reported that Grand Duke  
Boris pulled General Kuropatkin's  
nose because the general ordered him  
out of his camp. At that juncture  
Kuropatkin should have ordered an  
able bodied soldier to kick the grand  
duke clear back to St. Petersburg.

No longer may the policemen of the  
city of Washington chew toothpicks as  
they walk their beats. How, now, will  
they be able to convince Washington  
people that they eat with some degree  
of regularity?

## The Smoot Slate.

(Ogden State Journal.)  
This is the Smoot Republican slate as  
reported by the latest bulletin from his  
conference room.  
Cutler, for governor.  
(This means John C. Cutler and not his  
more famous brother, Thomas R.  
Cutler.)  
Dixon, for secretary of state.  
Zane, for justice of the supreme court.  
Reiser, for auditor.  
Glazier, for treasurer.  
(This is supposed to be Senator  
Smoot's brother-in-law and not the  
other Glazier.)  
Nelson, for superintendent of schools.  
Breedon, for attorney-general.  
It will be observed that Weber county  
has been entirely ignored by the junior  
senator unless Weber shall continue to  
be responsible as the home place of Ma-  
Breedon. It is also noticeable that Sen-  
ator Smoot has omitted all recognition of  
the Kearns element and all other elements  
of the party, except the one supposed to  
be strictly in accord with Smootism.  
Democrats may well pray for the tri-  
umph of this slate in the convention of  
the Republican party.

The very fact that these people have  
been selected by Hon. Reed Smoot will  
do more to weaken them before the people  
than any other one advertisement cir-  
cumstance which could attach to them. Not  
even the dyed-in-the-wool Republicans  
believe their party as he has already jeopardized  
the peace of the state.

## Asleep.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)  
"I certainly did enjoy your sermon,"  
said the hard case, who seldom at-  
tended church.  
"Indeed!" replied Rev. Mr. Tawker,  
"and what part did you enjoy the most?"  
"I guess it was the part where I  
dreamed I had a million dollars."

## Similar Miracles.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)  
"I see the Clevelanders have won an-  
other game."  
"Yes, and I wouldn't wonder if the  
Russians would beat the Japs in some  
engagement before the war is over."

## Blakie's Bargain in Eggs

An Example of the Way a Woman  
Could Save Money.  
(Chicago News.)

"How much are those eggs?"  
"Twelve and a half cents."  
Blakie gasped. He had stepped into  
a grocery store to buy a dozen of eggs  
Texas, about a hundred miles north of  
Houston. This happened in January,  
and the morning was so warm and  
summerlike that Blakie, fresh from the  
icebound north where eggs were sell-  
ing at 40 cents a dozen, the situation  
was covered with glamour. As he gazed  
at the beautiful, glistening, clean eggs  
he could not help but reflect that there  
wasn't such a thing as a cold  
storage warehouse anywhere within  
reach of that market—and the thought  
went to his head.

"Say," he exclaimed with a sudden  
inspiration, "what would it cost me to  
ship a case home?"

"Two-fifty a hundred," the grocer  
told him, and the next five minutes  
were spent in weighing eggs and an-  
guishing.

"At \$2.50 a hundred pounds," an-  
nounced Blakie, then, "a case of thirty  
dozen eggs is expressed for about  
\$12.50. At 12 1-2 cents a dozen the eggs  
themselves will come to \$3.75. That's  
\$8 altogether. Thirty dozen eggs at 40  
cents—the price we're paying up north  
for so-called fresh eggs—would come  
to \$12, and like that we've saved a  
cold storage articles at that. I'll do it."

Ten days later, his business trip ended,  
Blakie walked into his own home.  
"I suppose the eggs have come," was  
one of his first questions. But they  
hadn't, and, to Blakie's disappoint-  
ment, when he told his story his wife  
refused to show any enthusiasm over  
the housewife's zeal he had displayed  
in Texas. The same thing has hap-  
pened to Blakie before. In fact, he  
never yet made a benevolent effort to  
help Mrs. Blakie keep house without  
getting a discouraging basket. But he  
always forgives and forgets—only to  
have her attitude of reserve in the mat-  
ter fill him anew with griefed surprise.

"It would be rather expensive for me  
to take a trip to Texas every time we  
needed eggs," was her chief comment  
on the egg purchase.

"Now, my dear," protested Blakie,  
"please be reasonable. I'm not finding  
fault with your method of buying pro-  
visions, but this is just a little object  
lesson. It's an example of the way a  
woman could save money for her hus-  
band by keeping on the lookout for  
chances."

Every night after that—until he was  
ashamed to do it again—Blakie asked  
if the eggs had come. He asked seven  
times, and meanwhile wrote a letter to  
the Texas grocer.

Then, when two days had passed  
without the inquiry, Mrs. Blakie said  
casually one evening at dinner: "Oh,  
those eggs came today."

Blakie was attentive at once.  
"The expressman made Mary take  
them all out and count them before he  
left," she continued in even tones.  
"The case was nine dozen short and  
of the rest, fifty-seven were broken. Mary  
had to burn up all the little pastebored  
racks and wash all the eggs that  
weren't smashed. It took nearly half  
the day. And the express charges were  
\$2.75."

Blakie didn't say much at first. While  
dessert was being brought in he slipped  
an envelope out of his pocket and drew  
some figures on it. Sixteen dozen and  
three eggs had been saved from the  
wreck. That fact, with the added ex-  
press charges, raised the price of the  
Texas eggs to 40 cents a dozen.  
"Hm," he remarked to himself. But  
his brow cleared as he took the first  
taste of his favorite "floating island."

"Well, my dear," he said cheerfully,  
"these eggs came a little high, but  
we're going to get our money back in  
enjoyment. When before have we had  
an egg that would furnish up a dish  
like that? You can notice the difference  
in a minute."

"Oh!" And Mrs. Blakie showed him  
the first springlike smile she had worn  
since his return from Texas.

This custard is made of some eggs I bought  
at the grocery store today. The price  
dropped last week, you know, and the  
strictly fresh are only 35 cents now.  
But I'm sorry I have any on hand—  
since your object lesson is nearly three  
weeks older than they were when you  
bought them and they really ought to  
be used as soon as possible."

## STORIES OF PLACES.

(Chicago News.)

Almost every fishing village in Hol-  
land has its special dress and its own  
quaint customs. One can see from the  
old Dutch pictures that these have  
varied for the last 200 years. One  
most interesting place is the island of  
Marken, a tongue of land on the mar-  
gin of the Zuyder Zee, which can well  
be inspected in a couple of hours. It  
is so little above the sea level that the  
clusters of houses, or tiny villages, are  
built on mounds, connected by bridges.  
The houses, with the exception  
of the church and the clergyman's  
house, are built of wood on high piles.  
They are none of them very old, as the  
place has often been flooded and built  
in water. Marken is often under water  
and the inhabitants use boats to pass  
from one village to another. The cot-  
tages, which are painted blue, green or  
black, with pointed gables, and roofed  
with red tiles, are all exactly alike and  
possess only a ground floor built on  
high piles.

An Englishman residing in North  
China writes: "There is much com-  
plaint here also against heavy taxes,  
especially the taxes on business houses.  
I was told a few days ago that the tax-  
two hongs alone here pay over 2,000  
taels a year. The single cash shop with  
which I deal pays over 200 taels a year.  
I also hear that just now in Honan  
the officials are demanding taxes on  
all livestock, even to chickens and dogs.  
They, I believe, have not yet tried to  
tax the rate. I wish they might put a  
heavy tax on them. If it would lessen  
the number in my rooms. They are also  
demanding a tax is put in Honan  
on each standing tree. They may make  
an effort next at the fleas. Here again  
I would not be at all opposed."

"On the entire isthmus of Panama  
there is not a rod of sewer and only one  
bathroom. Even in the costly resi-  
dence buildings erected by the French  
engineers there are no modern conven-  
iences. The only water supplied for do-  
mestic purposes is brought in barrels  
from distant sources and it breeds mos-  
quitoes by the million. In order to place  
sewerage in Colon it will be necessary  
to raise the city four feet. The entire  
canal zone will have to be provided  
with an extensive system of drainage,  
and to furnish an adequate supply of  
pure water will involve an outlay of  
millions of dollars."

## His Correction.

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.)  
"Old man, I can tell you where you  
can get a drink in the mellowest  
whisky in the city. O'Sullivan has  
some that is over twenty years old in  
his saloon."  
"Twenty years old? Oh, rapscallion!"  
"No; you've got the name wrong;  
O'Sullivan."



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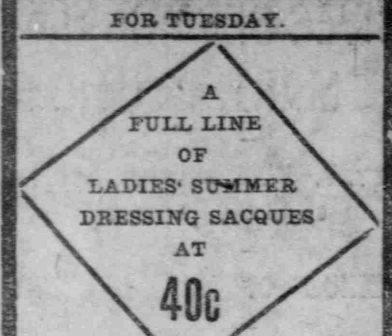
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is our standard. No liquors sold  
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